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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

W. P. WALTON, Editor and Proprietor

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How Time-Tables are Made.

One of the most laborious things connected with the management of a railroad is the instituting of changes in the time table governing the running of trains. Instead of it being done with pen and paper, as many may suppose, the entire running arrangement of all passenger and freight trains, their crossing of other tracks, or passage of other trains, their stops, and lost time, are calculated by simple, common pins and spoons of different colored threads. Before a time-table or schedule is prepared the time chart is first perfected. To prepare a time chart a large sheet of drawing paper is first stretched on a smooth surface and mounted on an easel. The chart is ruled either for two, five or ten-minute time by horizontal lines and perpendicular cross lines. The "time" is marked above the horizontal line and the distances, or stations and terminals, down the first perpendicular line.

For illustration, 12 midnight is the mark on the first horizontal line, and each hour is marked until the twenty-four, or the following midnight hour, is reached on the last horizontal line. Between the hour lines the space is divided into minutes and graduated as fine as desired. On a two-minute chart the space between the hours is divided into ten minutes' time and the ten minutes' time into two minutes' time. The hour lines are made heavy and the lesser time lines are of a lighter shade to distinguish them. The one terminus of the road, Milwaukee, for instance, is marked on the first line beside the first time mark, 12 midnight. The other stations follow down the perpendicular line until the other terminal is reached. Then all is ready to prepare for the running arrangement, provided the pins and thread are ready. A blue thread means a passenger train, a red thread a freight train and if the trains of other roads use part of the track they are designated by different colored thread. It is calculated that the running time shall be, say, twenty five miles an hour, and for the purpose of illustration, the tracing of one passenger train will answer the purpose of explaining them all. A passenger train leaves Milwaukee at 8 A. M. A pin is placed on the horizontal line at the 8 A. M. time mark and the end of the blue thread fastened thereto. If the train runs without stopping for fifty miles, the blue thread is stretched over opposite to the station at which the stop is made, and directly under the 10 A. M. time mark another pin is stuck and the blue thread wrapped about it to keep it taut. If this is a stop, say of forty minutes, the blue thread is stretched to the 10:40 A. M. mark on a direct line with the same station and another pin stuck and the blue thread wrapped. The train starts and the entire course is thus timed and distributed along the road. If the railroad has, say, forty or sixty passenger and freight trains running daily, the time chart when it is completed looks like a great spider's web stretched out with pins. But little work then remains to transfer the time and stations to the time-table and the schedule is ready for the printer. [Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Lengthening Short Women.

The London World tells of a new contrivance for making ladies taller. The woman who is to undergo this process is encased in a very tight corset, and her feet are placed in shoes weighted with fifty pounds of lead each. She is then placed in a machine consisting of a ring, which encircles her waist, and is suspended from the ceiling at such a height as to prevent her feet from touching the ground. The pressure of the corset forces the upper part of her body upward, and the weight of the shoes stretches her from the waist downward. It is estimated that the extreme length to which the spine can be stretched by the process thus described, is two inches, and that the knee and hip joints can be stretched an inch and a half more. Thus three inches and a half can be added to the height of almost any woman who has the courage to undergo the trouble and pain necessarily connected with a stretching process lasting, with brief intervals, during five or six months.

From Young Allison's Ordinary Conversation.

That there is war to the knife between Mr. Watterson's paper and Editor Phillips' Daily Exposition News, can no longer be doubted. The News yesterday afternoon contained this significant editorial notice:

"Mt. Shasta, of the Northern range of the Rocky Mountains, lifts its bald peak 16,572 feet above the sea-level."

The Courier-Journal has furnished us an advanced proof of an editorial which will contain this morning, as follows:

"Yes, we admit that Mt. Shasta is bald-headed and is 16,572 feet above the sea-level. But what of that, when petroleum cleanses and purifies the scalp, thus giving any bald-headed party, a luxuriant growth of hair for the using. What if Mt. Shasta is 16,572 feet above the sea-level, when THAT THIEVING TARIFF is nine miles above the proper figure? But why is this urged at this juncture, and what has Kentucky done or the Democratic party done that babies should shout, 'bald-head' to the sturdy old Eliza of the Rockies and complain of the water supply? We say once for all, Mr. Tilden will not be a candidate."

It is understood that the News has more hot shot to pour into the Courier-Journal, and that Mr. Watterson is practicing with the sand bags.

The unveiling of the monument of Gen. Zachary Taylor, reminded the Courier-Journal of this story:

In the Presidential campaign of 1848, when Gen. Taylor was the Whig nominee for President, the late brilliant and erratic Henry A. Wise, a life long Whig, refused to support his candidacy, and quitted the Whig party never to return to it. There is a tradition that he was making, on a certain occasion, a violent anti-Taylor speech. He ridiculed the idea that such an old ignoramus should be elected President, and charged that his dispatches, letters, and even his letter of acceptance, were the emanations of his Chief of Staff, Maj. Bliss. The late Beverly Douglas rose to reply, and, having answered the various arguments of Mr. Wise, came, to the personal charges. "Mr. Wise," said he "tells us that Gen. Taylor is so ignorant that he can't write his own name, and that Maj. Bliss had to write it for him. Well, fellow-citizens, if this is true—which I deny and shall presently show to be untrue—it is only another illustration that

"Where ignorance is bliss 'Twere folly to be wise."

A dreadful conspiracy was discovered by the police yesterday and promptly nipped. It had been arranged to kidnap Col. John G. Craddock, the venerable editor of the Paris Kentuckian, immediately after the dinner at the Exposition today and put him on exhibition. It is believed that the glass-hen man wanted Col. Craddock to stand alongside his hatchery and illustrate the two extremes of life—the newly-hatched chicken on one side, and Col. Craddock, the tough old rooster, on the other. As stated before, the conspiracy was nipped and Col. Craddock, after dinner, will take his place in the Government museum among the aboriginal remains. [Louisville Commercial.]

Lady Wilde says: "Naturally, and by instinct, a woman has a strong tendency to look on a man of genius as a god, and to offer him worship as well as love; but in the fatal intimacy of day life, illusions soon vanish and she finds that, except in moments of inspiration, her divinity is even weaker than an ordinary mortal, less able to guide and strengthen others; so she renounces the knowledge that her idol is only made of clay and her feelings alternate between contempt and dislike, especially if she is of a passionate, impulsive temperament."

The best way to procure chestnut trees is to plant the nuts where the trees are to stand. Plant them when fresh in the fall three inches deep, cover the ground with a board and then with straw and remove these in the spring. The ground should be hoed as with corn. The trees will make a rapid growth. It is very remarkable that so few attempts are made to grow the foreign chestnut tree, known variously as the French, Spanish and Italian.

Goethe condemned the practice of congratulation upon marriage. "It is," he said, "as absurd as congratulating a man on having drawn a lottery ticket before you know whether it is a prize or a blank."

No matter how jaded the constitution may be from disease or excess, the Great German Navigator restores it permanently. See advertisement. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

Two Women.

The unhappiest woman whom I know, says a writer in the Boston Traveler, is a brilliant woman of Semi-Bohemian literary society. Envied, but not enviable; admired, but not loved. The Wittiest woman of her city, her bon mots are the cleverest at the clubs. A clever and thinking woman, her work is as clever and thoughtful. She says: "I would rather be the weakest, least talented woman in the world; the honest wife of an honest man, who would love me and let me love him, than the most beautiful, successful woman of the world. I would rather be the slave of a household than a queen usurping masculine rights."

The happiest woman I know lives in a small, one-story cottage, behind which are two tiny rows of corn and a patch of sunflowers and a little brook that thirstily hurries along to find more water. All she has in the world to "protect" her is the strong-limbed, hearty, unambitious husband, who pauses but a few times from morning until night, even to wave a willing hand at her from a small marble quarry two rods away. She says: "I will work for Tom in my way, but he must work for me." A woman who will, may.

Slang.

Discussing the subject of slang, the New York Times states what is very well known, namely, that a large proportion of what is now good English was at one time slang; that all new forms of expression are virtually slang and that such of them as are picturesque, expressive and meritorious are destined to permanent adoption. With reference to a certain modern colloquialism that is finding its way into the newspapers, the Times remarks: "Who invented the verb 'to monkey' will probably never be known, but the inventor 'monkeyed' with the English language better than he knew. The word is so full of meaning and differs by such delicate and subtle shades from the legitimate words most closely related to it in meaning, that it wins its place in the ranks of grave and regular language. Already it has ascended from the sidewalk and is met with growing frequency—though as yet clad in quotation marks—in the columns of our newspapers."

The Republicans have controlled the National Government continually for more than twenty-two years. During that period there has been an enormous increase in the total number of Government officers and servants. It was just as apparent fifteen years ago as it is now, that a system of examination and promotion for merit would improve the civil service. The Republicans had the power to establish such a system at any time. Did they institute the reform or make any serious effort to bring it about? Not at all. They have waited all these long years, carefully maintaining what they now admit to be a partisan civil service, until they see that they must soon relinquish their hold upon the National Government. [New York Sun.]

An editor to whom a subscriber came in grumbling about his subscription price being too high in comparison to the "city papers," put these questions in the next issue: "Do the city papers give you home news? Do they contain notices of your schools, churches, meetings, improvements and hundreds of other things of interest, which the local papers publish without pay? Do they say a word calculated to draw attention to your own town, and to aid in the progress of your own vicinity? Answer these questions, and then determine for yourselves whether the city or local paper is deserving of your support first of all."

In Ireland the leaves of the common mullein are popularly supposed to be useful in cases of consumption, and observations to the conclusion that they really tend to increase the weight of the patients suffering from the disease in the early stages, while they greatly relieve phthisical cough. The remedy is administered by boiling the leaves in milk—in the proportion of a pint of milk to an ounce of dried leaves or a corresponding quantity of fresh ones, and given hot. [Illustrated World.]

Said an Alabama mother: "Never would I call a boy of mine 'Alias' if I had a hundred to name. Men by that name is allus cuttin' up capers. Here's Alias Thompson, Alias Williams, Alias the Night Hawk—all been took up for stealin'."

Edison's Electric Light is a wonderful discovery, but not as wonderful as Hall's Catarrh Cure. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

Judge Black's Shirts.

Judge Black was very absent minded. Once, when he was coming to Washington, Mrs. Black said: "I want you to promise me that you will put on a clean shirt every morning, and I have put six into your trunk. Please do, and don't let me see allusions in the Washington papers about your dirty linen." The Judge promised, and in a week, returned. After speaking to his wife he went into his office, where he was soon absorbed in studying a case. After awhile in came Mrs. Black. "Why Judge" said she, "what have you done with all your shirts you took to Washington?" "Done with the shirts?" exclaimed the Judge abstractly. "Yes, the shirts," said the matron. Oh, replied the Judge, "why I put on a clean shirt every morning, as I promised you I would." "Yes, Judge, but what did you do with those you took off? you have not brought a single one back." The truth just then flashed into his mind, and an examination, disclosed the fact that the old gentleman had put on a clean shirt every morning over those which he already wore. [Ex.]

The New Postage Law.

In view of the near approach of the 2-cent postage rates there is a needless worry about the 3-cent stamps by those who have a stock on hand. The impression seems to be that the old stamp will no longer, after the 1st of October, be received at the postoffices for postage. This is erroneous. Both the old 3-cent and 2-cent stamps will be good till used. The three can be used with a 1-cent stamp for postage on double-rate letters, or single ones, for that matter, if the sender is willing to lose the extra cent. Even in that case the sender pays no more postage than under the law requiring a 3-cent stamp. The old 2-cent stamp will be as valid for letter or newspaper postage as ever. There is then no need of apprehension of loss by those holding a stock of the old stamps. Postmasters who may have an excess of them will find allowance made for them in their periodical settlements with the Postoffice Department.

A good deal depends on the lady at the Governor's mansion, as well as on the Governor himself. In this respect the people need have no apprehensions. Mrs. Knott is not exactly a "society woman," and by no means a devotee of fashion, but she is one of the most intellectual and accomplished ladies in the Commonwealth. More than all, she is a good woman—pious without cant, and zealous without ostentation. [Paducah Journal.]

The number of Bibles printed at the Bible house, New York, for the month of August was 206,000 making an advance of 32,319 over the corresponding period in 1882. Rev. R. W. Logan, of Micromine, who, with his wife, was present at the Women's Board of the Interior, which met in this city one year ago, has translated the New Testament into the Montlock language. [Herald.]

The number of Catholics in the United States and British Empire is estimated at 16,000,000 souls, with 195 Bishops, 15,000 priests and 13,000 churches. In the United States the rate of increase has been three-times as great as in England, the Catholics here comprising 12½ per cent of the population, and owning seventeen per cent of church property.

The new Brooks comet has been demonstrated to be the long-expected comet of 1812. The observations show a remarkable increase in brilliancy since its discovery. It is rapidly approaching the earth and sun, and will be visible to the naked eye before Christmas.

The present seems to be a remarkable year for sunflowers. A stalk near Atchison, Kansas, is 19 feet high, has 115 open blossoms and over 200 blossom buds. It would seem that such a magnificent plant was designed for human utility.

A writer in one of the medical journals says he has found the application of a strong solution of chromic acid, three or four times a day, by means of a camel's hair pencil, to be the best and easiest method for removing warts.

Rhode Island and Delaware together are smaller than the Yellowstone Park.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

John Barton, Louisville, says: "I can recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a certain remedy for neuralgia."

Use of Sand for Ulcers.

A writer in the London Practitioner remarks that the application of a specially prepared sand to granulating sores has been tried for some time with success and that it possesses the advantage, since it absorbs the discharge, of seldom requiring removal, so that healing can proceed without interruption. This sand is prepared as follows: It is first heated to a temperature capable of destroying all organic particles; it is then soaked in a solution of one part of bichloride of mercury in 1,000 parts of water; after this the mixture is placed in bottles and can be used as required. This mode of treating ulcers is, however, not new, the sand earth of the termites ants having, it is well-known, long been used for this purpose by the natives of the west coast of Africa. But whether this termitic earth possesses any antiseptic properties derived from the white ants, is an interesting question not yet decided.

C. E. Kincaid.

The general excellence of the appointments made by Governor Knott are conceded, but we can not forbear to express our pleasure, in common with the innumerable hosts of his friends, at the appointment of Judge Charles E. Kincaid to the post of Private Secretary to his Excellency. The soul of honor—"the glass of fashion and mould of form," with an old head upon young shoulders, possessing the manners of a diplomat, allied to the wisdom of a sage—the Judge is socially and politically the right man in the right place. If the Governor's administration is not a success, it will not be the fault of the Private Secretary. [Harrodsburg Enterprise.]

The government printing house at Washington is said to have been lately running its entire pressroom and bindery 15 hours out of the 24, so great is the accumulation of the work imposed upon it. Yet the last session of Congress was the short one, ending on the 4th of March, instead of being prolonged into the summer. Probably before the autumn reports are disposed of and the various other documents of the year, Congress will have come together to order hundreds of tons of additional printed matter.

Do not, in stamping a newspaper, place the stamp partly on the wrapper and partly on the paper. If you do it, the chances are that your paper will land in the dead-letter office and the Postoffice Department has decided that that makes it a sealed package. Packages of that kind may get thro' to their destination occasionally, but it is in violation of the rule. It is very convenient to fasten a newspaper in its wrapper in that way, but it should not be done.

FALLING OFF.—It is claimed that there has been a marked and noticeable falling off of homicides in Kentucky since Gov. Knott was inaugurated. The shootists have no faith in Gov. Knott's disposition to pardon offenders, and the certainty that a violation of the law will be followed by punishment, will certainly go far toward checking crime. [Lexington Press.]

The banks should not squeal. They need not take the postal notes if they don't want to. The notes were intended as a convenience in sending small sums of money by letter. Nothing more. The banks should learn to attend to their own business. They are responsible for the losses the public recently sustained on the trade dollar.

There are ninety-three farmers in the New Hampshire Legislature. One bill introduced favors an increase of tax on dogs from \$2 to \$5, another proposes a scalp bounty of 20 cents per head on woodchucks and 50 cents on foxes.

Where do the steel pens go? There are manufactured every week from 22,000,000 to 23,000,000 of them. Birmingham, England, sends out about two-thirds of the number.

R. A. Robinson, Louisville, says: "My wife has been using Brown's Iron Bitters for ninety days and I believe it to be an excellent remedy."

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. Deising's New Discovery for Piles is a radical change from the old remedial medicines in use. The discovery is the result of years of patient scientific study and investigation into the character of this painful disease. To convince you of its great merit, call on Penny & McAllister, Stanford, or W. M. Weber, Mt. Vernon, and get a sample box free of charge.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Never neglect when a fifty-cent bottle of Brown's Expectant will cure you. For sale by Penny & McAllister, Stanford, and W. M. Weber, Mt. Vernon.

T. W. Eagle, of Milledgeburg, O., informs us that Brown's Expectant cured him of a very bad cough after every other medicine had failed. To be had of Penny & McAllister, Stanford, and W. M. Weber, Mt. Vernon.

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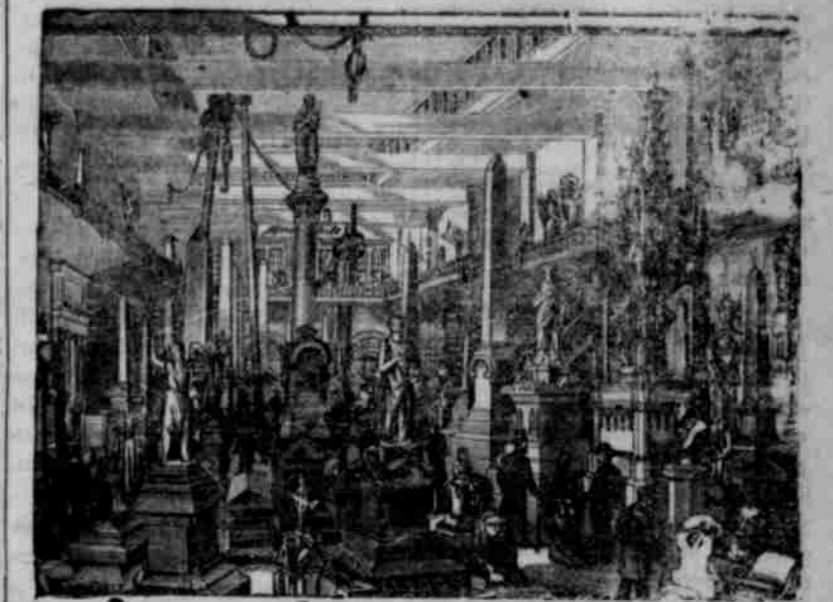
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